

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001

JUNE 1, 2000.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of  
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. REGULA, from the Committee on Appropriations,  
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

DISSENTING VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4578]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities.

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## COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a Statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	Sec. 302(b)*		This bill—*	
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Discretionary	Mandatory
Budget authority .....	\$14,742	59	\$14,742	58
Outlays .....	15,262	70	15,322	70

\*Includes House-passed supplemental appropriations.

Note.—The outlays in this bill are technically in excess of the subcommittee section 302(b) suballocation. However, pursuant to section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, increases to the Committee's section 302(a) allocation are authorized for funding designated as emergency requirements. After the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide an increased section 302(a) allocation consistent with the funding provided in the bill. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

## SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Committee has conducted extensive hearings on the programs and projects provided for in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations bill for 2001. The hearings are contained in 11 published volumes totaling nearly 11,000 pages.

During the course of the hearings, testimony was taken at 23 hearings on 21 days from more than 500 witnesses, not only from agencies which come under the jurisdiction of the Interior Sub-

committee, but also from Members of Congress, State and local government officials, and private citizens.

The bill that is recommended for fiscal year 2001 has been developed after careful consideration of all the facts and details available to the Committee.

#### BUDGET AUTHORITY RECOMMENDED IN BILL BY TITLE

Activity	Budget estimates, fiscal year 2001	Committee bill, fiscal year 2001	Committee bill Com- pared with budget estimates
Title I, Department of the Interior: New Budget (obligational) authority .....	\$8,405,904,000	\$7,263,152,000	—\$1,142,752,000
Title II, related agencies: New Budget (obligational) authority .....	7,913,868,000	7,346,268,000	— 567,600,000
Grand total, New Budget (obligational) authority .....	16,319,772,000	14,609,420,000	— 1,710,352,000

#### TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

In addition to the amounts in the accompanying bill, which are reflected in the table above, permanent legislation authorizes the continuation of certain government activities without consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

Details of these activities are listed in tables at the end of this report. In fiscal year 2000, these activities are estimated to total 2,861,378,000. The estimate for fiscal year 2001 is \$2,777,202,000.

The following table reflects the total budget (obligational) authority contained both in this bill and in permanent appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEARS 2000–2001

Item	Fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2001	Change
Interior and related agencies appropriations bill .....	\$14,911,650,000	\$14,609,420,000	—\$302,230,000
Permanent appropriations, Federal funds .....	2,215,134,000	2,158,004,000	— 57,130,000
Permanent appropriations, trust funds .....	646,244,000	619,198,000	— 27,046,000
Total budget authority .....	17,773,028,000	17,386,622,000	— 386,406,000

#### REVENUE GENERATED BY AGENCIES IN BILL

The following tabulation indicates total new obligational authority to date for fiscal years 1999 and 2000, and the amount recommended in the bill for fiscal year 2001. It compares receipts generated by activities in this bill on an actual basis for fiscal year 1999 and on an estimated basis for fiscal years 2000 and 2001. The programs in this bill are estimated to generate \$8.5 billion in revenues for the Federal Government in fiscal year 2001. Therefore, the expenditures in this bill will contribute to economic stability rather than inflation.

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1999	2000	2001
New obligational authority .....	\$14,297,803,000	\$14,911,650,000	\$14,609,420,000
Receipts:			
Department of the Interior .....	6,138,188,000	6,509,697,000	7,898,558,000

Item	Fiscal year—		
	1999	2000	2001
Forest Service .....	588,094,000	648,608,000	626,382,000
Naval Petroleum Reserves .....	5,236,000	4,432,000	3,976,000
Total receipts .....	6,731,518,000	7,162,737,000	8,528,908,000

### APPLICATION OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS

The level at which sequestration reductions shall be taken pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, if such reductions are required in fiscal year 2001, is defined by the Committee as follows:

As provided for by section 256(1)(2) of Public Law 99–177, as amended, and for the purpose of a Presidential Order issued pursuant to section 254 of said Act, the term “program, project, and activity” for items under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies of the House of Representatives and the Senate is defined as (1) any item specifically identified in tables or written material set forth in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, or accompanying committee reports or the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference; (2) any Government-owned or Government-operated facility; and (3) management units, such as National parks, National forests, fish hatcheries, wildlife refuges, research units, regional, State and other administrative units and the like, for which funds are provided in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee emphasizes that any item for which a specific dollar amount is mentioned in any accompanying report, including all increases over the budget estimate approved by the Committee, shall be subject to a percentage reduction no greater or less than the percentage reduction applied to all domestic discretionary accounts.

### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Following is a comparison of the Land and Water Conservation Fund by agency. More specific information can be found in each agency’s land acquisition account.

#### LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 2000	Estimated fiscal year 2001	Recommended
Assistance to States:			
Matching grants .....	\$20,000	\$145,000	\$20,000
Administrative expenses .....	1,000	5,000	1,000
Subtotal, assistance to States .....	21,000	150,000	21,000
Federal programs:			
Bureau of Land Management .....	15,500	60,900	19,000
Fish and Wildlife Service .....	50,513	111,632	30,000
National Park Service .....	99,700	147,468	44,000
Forest Service .....	79,835	130,265	50,000
Subtotal, Federal programs .....	245,548	350,265	143,000

## LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Enacted fiscal year 2000	Estimated fiscal year 2001	Recommended
Total LWCF .....	265,548	500,265	164,000

The Committee has included \$164,000,000 to cover the land acquisition needs of the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Forest Service.

## INDIAN PROGRAMS

Spending for Indian services by the Federal Government in total is included in the following table:

## FEDERAL FUNDING OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

Budget authority	Fiscal year 1999 actual	Fiscal year 2000, enacted	Fiscal year 2001, budget estimate
Department of Agriculture .....	\$196,905	\$197,512	\$229,105
Department of Commerce .....	6,651	5,796	54,146
Department of Defense .....	16,000	16,000	16,000
Department of Justice .....	181,928	194,686	278,563
Department of Education .....	1,530,000	1,576,932	1,702,665
Department of HHS .....	2,543,818	2,744,400	3,050,070
Department of HUD .....	693,000	693,000	725,000
Department of Veterans Affairs .....	515	520	532
Department of the Interior .....	2,013,981	2,195,343	2,549,274
Department of Labor .....	88,655	68,815	80,337
Department of Transportation .....	283,902	250,089	375,089
Environmental Protection Agency .....	158,884	170,109	187,859
Small Business Administration .....	0	0	5,750
Smithsonian Institution .....	25,000	32,000	41,000
Army Corps of Engineers .....	21,940	19,460	20,343
Department of Treasury .....	0	0	5,000
Other Independent Agencies .....	44,937	36,741	59,043
Total .....	7,806,116	8,201,403	9,379,776

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives states that:

Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states: “No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law. . . .”

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

## ALLOCATING CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES

The Committee is concerned that the agencies funded by this Act are not following a standard methodology for allocating appro-

priated funds to the field where Congressional funding priorities are concerned. When Congressional instructions are provided, the Committee expects these instructions to be closely monitored and followed. In the future, the Committee directs that earmarks for Congressional funding priorities be first allocated to the receiving units, and then all remaining funds should be allocated to the field based on established procedures. Field units or programs should not have their allocations reduced because of earmarks for Congressional priorities without direction from or advance approval of the Committee.

#### RECREATION ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

Public participation in recreation programs funded in this bill is an important and growing aspect of the land management agencies under the jurisdiction of this Committee. These agencies are responsible for the National Parks managed by the National Park Service, the National Wildlife Refuge System managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Nation's public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and our National Forests and Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. It is a little known fact that recreation in the National Forests exceeds that of the National Parks. The Forest Service manages 192 million acres, has over 850 million visitors a year, and attracts 93 thousand volunteers. By contrast the National Park Service manages 78 million acres, has about 284 million visitors, and attracts 115 thousand volunteers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages 93 million acres, has 35 million visitors annually and attracts 29 thousand volunteers. The Bureau of Land Management has the largest land base of the land management agencies with 264 million acres. BLM has about 65 million visitors annually and attracts 17 thousand volunteers. The Committee continues to place a high priority on maintaining these recreation programs, ensuring that the American public has safe and uplifting experiences on the Nation's public lands. The Committee is grateful to all the volunteers who are helping to make the public lands better places for the visiting public and for generations to come.

#### INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL AND THE USE OF NATIVE PLANTS

In several hearings this year, the land management agencies testified regarding the widespread and very serious problem of invasive exotic species. Many individuals and non-governmental organizations echoed those concerns in public witness testimony. In addition, numerous members of Congress voiced their support for increased efforts to control invasive species. Although a funding allocation lower than the fiscal year 2000 enacted level precludes the Committee from recommending expensive new initiatives, the Committee does recognize that controlling invasive exotics is important for natural resources management throughout the country.

The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Forest Service to address the issues of invasive non-native plants in their strategic plans and to eradicate or control these species. The Committee urges the land managing bureaus to be pro-active in providing

their field managers and the public with information on acceptable native alternatives to non-native plant material, to increase public awareness of these issues, and to emphasize partnerships in the eradication of invasive non-native plants. Successful efforts to manage lands to protect native fauna should likewise be continued and expanded where possible. The Committee also urges all other entities that receive funding for facilities under this bill to increase their use of native plants in landscaping.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the multiple use management, protection, and development of a full range of natural resources, including minerals, timber, rangeland, fish and wildlife habitat, and wilderness on about 264 million acres of the Nation's public lands and for management of 300 million additional acres of Federally-owned subsurface mineral rights. The Bureau is the second largest supplier of public outdoor recreation in the Western United States, with an estimated 62 million visits totaling 788 million visitor hours of recreation use on the public lands under the Bureau's management.

Under the multiple-use and ecosystem management concept the Bureau administers the grazing of approximately 4.3 million head of livestock on some 164 million acres of public land ranges, and manages over 47,000 wild horses and burros, some 264 million acres of wildlife habitat, and over 150,000 miles of fisheries habitat. Grazing receipts are estimated to be about \$14.2 million in fiscal year 2001, compared to an estimated \$14.2 million in fiscal year 2000 and actual receipts of \$14 million in fiscal year 1999. The Bureau also administers about 4 million acres of commercial forest lands through the "Management of lands and resources" and "Oregon and California grant lands" appropriations. Timber receipts (including salvage) are estimated to be \$83.9 million in fiscal year 2001 compared to estimated receipts of \$58.5 million in fiscal year 2000 and actual receipts of \$65.5 million in fiscal year 1999. The Bureau has an active program of soil and watershed management on 175 million acres in the lower 48 States and 92 million acres in Alaska. Practices such as revegetation, protective fencing, and water developments are designed to conserve, enhance, and develop public land, soil, and watershed resources. The Bureau is also responsible for fire protection on the public lands and on all Department of the Interior managed lands in Alaska, and for the suppression of wildfires on the public lands in Alaska and the western States.

### MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$644,134,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	715,191,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	674,571,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	+30,437,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	-40,620,000

The Committee recommends \$674,571,000 for management of lands and resources, an increase of \$30,437,000 from the fiscal year

the Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area for preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance, interpretation and related activities.

Section 116 requires the renewal of grazing permits and leases by the Bureau of Land Management until the Secretary completes processing of the permit or lease application.

Section 117 continues a provision allowing the hiring of administrative law judges to address the Indian probate backlog.

Section 118 permits the redistribution of tribal priority allocation and tribal base funds to alleviate funding inequities.

Section 119 continues a provision carried last year, under Title III placing a limitation on establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in Indiana and Illinois that is inconsistent with the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers' efforts to control flooding and siltation in that area.

Section 120 renames the Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge in Virginia as the "Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. Great Marsh Trail".

Section 121 continues a provision carried last year requiring the allocation of Bureau of Indian Affairs postsecondary schools funds consistent with unmet needs.

Section 122 prohibits the use of funds by the Fish and Wildlife Service to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in the Yolo Bypass of California.

## TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

#### FOREST SERVICE

The U.S. Forest Service manages 192 million acres of public lands for multiple use Nationwide, including lands in 44 States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Forest Service administers a wide variety of programs, including forest and rangeland research, State and private forestry assistance, wildfire suppression and fuels reduction, cooperative forest health programs, and human resource programs. The National Forest System (NFS) includes 155 National forests, 20 National grasslands, 20 National recreation areas, a National tallgrass prairie, 4 National monuments, and 9 land utilization projects. The NFS is managed for multiple use, including timber production, recreation, wilderness, minerals, grazing, fish and wildlife habitat management, and soil and water conservation.

The Committee has made several changes to enhance accountability and increase Congressional involvement with Forest Service management of funds. In addition, the Committee has developed, following extensive consultation, a new budget structure for the national forest system and the capital improvement and maintenance accounts. The details of these changes are discussed below under the individual account headings. The Committee remains very concerned that too much funding is taken off-the-top for various headquarters-driven initiatives and special projects, all to the detriment of vital on-the-ground conservation and public service activities. The Forest Service needs to evaluate carefully its allocation of funds to the various levels of the organization. The Committee ex-



## RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$3,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	0
Recommended, 2001 .....	3,300,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	+3,300,000

The Committee recommends \$3,300,000, the same as in 2000, for the range betterment fund, to be derived from grazing receipts from the National forests (Public Law 94-579, as amended) and to be used for range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements including seeding, reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement in 16 western States. The Committee has rejected the Administration request to abolish this account. The Committee notes that the Administration has yet to provide legislative language for their "HIRE" program, which they claimed would replace the range betterment fund and other conservation funds that utilize fees from National forest system land users. The range betterment fund is a small but effective means of enhancing rangeland habitats.

## GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$92,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	92,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	92,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	0

The Committee recommends \$92,000, the budget estimate, for gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research. Authority for the program is contained in Public Law 95-307 (16 U.S.C. 1643, section 4(b)). Amounts appropriated and not needed for current operations may be invested in public debt securities. Both the principal and earnings from the receipts are available to the Forest Service.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

## CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

## (DEFERRAL)

The Committee recommends deferral of \$67,000,000 in previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology budget authority until fiscal year 2002 instead of a \$221 million deferral and a rescission of \$105 million as proposed by the Administration. To the extent funds are not needed because of premature project terminations, the Committee will continue its practice of rescinding excess funds. The Committee believes more substantial deferrals or rescissions are not warranted at this time.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. Up to \$14 million may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program in fiscal year 2001.
2. The Committee does not object to the continued support of the U.S./China Energy and Environmental Center, which promotes the

use of American energy technology that will greatly reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency.

#### ENERGY RESOURCE, SUPPLY AND EFFICIENCY

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The energy resource, supply and efficiency programs of the Department of Energy make prudent investments in long-range research and development that help protect the environment through higher efficiency power generation, advanced technologies and improved compliance and stewardship operations. These activities safeguard our domestic energy security. This country will continue to rely on traditional fuels for the majority of its energy requirements for the foreseeable future, and the activities funded through this account ensure that energy technologies continue to improve with respect to emissions reduction and control and energy efficiency.

Fossil fuels, especially coal, are this country's most abundant and lowest cost fuels for electric power generation. They are why this country enjoys the lowest cost electricity of any industrialized economy. The prospects for technology advances for coal and other fossil fuels are just as bright as those for alternative energy sources such as solar, wind and geothermal. Power generation technology research programs funded under this account are working toward the goal of developing virtually pollution-free power plants within the next 15 or 20 years and doubling the amount of electricity produced from the same amount of fuel. Sector-specific programs funded under this account focus on efficiency and emissions reduction improvements for smaller but equally important applications for residential and commercial buildings, transportation (especially automobiles and trucks), and major energy-consuming industries.

This account combines the programs formerly funded under the fossil energy research and development account and the energy conservation account. All of these programs focus on the efficient use of traditional fuel sources and novel approaches to alternative fuel sources. These programs do not focus on solar and renewable energy research or nuclear energy research, which are under the jurisdiction of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

The United States accounts for 25% of world energy consumption. Efforts to improve energy efficiency in this country have slowed the rate of growth in energy consumption but the total amount of energy used continues to grow. In 1998 fossil energy (coal, oil and natural gas) accounted for 85% of U.S. energy consumption. In 2020 fossil fuels are expected to account for nearly 90% of U.S. energy consumption, as reliance on nuclear power declines.

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$1,113,675,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	1,224,070,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	1,139,611,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	+25,936,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 84,459,000

The amounts recommended by the Committee compared with the budget estimates by activity are shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
<b>Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies</b>				
<b>Coal and Power Systems</b>				
<b>Central Systems</b>				
Innovations for existing plants.....	14,646	18,200	16,146	+1,500
=====				
<b>Advanced Systems</b>				
Low-emission boiler systems.....	2,000	---	---	-2,000
Indirect fired cycle.....	7,010	2,000	7,010	---
Integrated gasification combined cycle.....	35,211	31,979	35,211	---
Pressurized fluidized bed systems.....	12,202	11,185	12,202	---
Turbines.....	44,188	26,000	26,000	-18,188
-----				
Subtotal, Advanced Systems.....	100,611	71,164	80,423	-20,188
=====				
Subtotal, Central Systems.....	115,257	89,364	96,569	-18,688
=====				
<b>Distributed Generation Systems - Fuel Cells</b>				
Advanced research.....	1,200	2,800	2,800	+1,600
Systems development.....	36,263	21,000	21,000	-15,263
Vision 21-hybrids.....	5,136	15,000	15,000	+9,864
Innovative concepts.....	1,900	3,400	5,400	+3,500
-----				
Subtotal, Distributed General Systems - Fuel Cells.....	44,499	42,200	44,200	-299
=====				
<b>Sequestration R&amp;D</b>				
Greenhouse gas control.....	9,217	19,500	18,787	+9,570
=====				
<b>Fuels</b>				
Transportation fuels and chemicals.....	7,075	9,000	7,075	---
Solid fuels and feedstocks.....	4,300	4,500	4,300	---
Advanced fuels research.....	2,200	2,200	2,200	---
Steelmaking feedstock.....	6,700	---	6,700	---
-----				
Subtotal, Fuels.....	20,275	15,700	20,275	---
=====				

Advanced Research				
Coal utilization science.....	6,250	5,250	6,250	---
Materials.....	7,000	7,350	7,000	---
Technology crosscut.....	5,945	10,421	8,915	+2,970
University coal research.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	---
HBCUs, education and training.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	---
Subtotal, Advanced Research.....	23,195	27,021	26,165	+2,970
=====				
Subtotal, Coal and Power Systems.....	212,443	193,785	205,996	-6,447
=====				
Gas				
Natural Gas Technologies				
Exploration and production.....	14,252	12,430	14,252	---
Gas hydrates.....	2,960	2,000	2,960	---
Infrastructure.....	1,000	13,200	8,128	+7,128
Emerging processing technology applications.....	10,168	8,500	10,168	---
Effective environmental protection.....	3,217	2,620	2,620	-597
Subtotal, Gas.....	31,597	38,750	38,128	+6,531
=====				
Petroleum - Oil Technology				
Exploration and production supporting research....	28,408	20,800	28,408	---
Reservoir life extension/management.....	14,694	11,066	14,694	---
Effective environmental protection.....	10,820	10,703	10,820	---
Emerging processing technology applications.....	3,330	---	---	-3,330
Ultra clean fuels.....	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Petroleum - Oil Technology.....	57,252	52,569	63,922	+6,670
=====				
Black liquor gasification.....	13,500	---	---	-13,500
Cooperative R&D.....	7,389	5,836	7,389	---
Fossil energy environmental restoration.....	10,000	9,041	10,000	---
Import/export authorization.....	2,173	2,300	2,300	+127
Headquarters program direction.....	16,016	16,967	16,016	---
Energy Technology Center program direction.....	59,463	58,097	59,463	---
General plant projects.....	2,600	2,000	2,000	-600
=====				

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Advanced Metallurgical Processes				
Advanced metallurgical processes.....	5,000	5,225	5,225	+225
Use of prior year balances.....	---	-9,000	---	---
Subtotal, Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies.....	417,433	375,570	410,439	-6,994
Crosscutting Programs				
Cooperative programs with States.....	6,000	---	6,000	---
Energy efficiency science initiative.....	11,700	---	11,700	---
Subtotal, Crosscutting Programs.....	17,700	---	17,700	---
Sector Specific Programs				
Building Technology, State and Community Sector				
Building research and standards				
Technology roadmaps and competitive R&D.....	6,885	11,000	6,623	-262
Residential buildings integration.....	11,948	13,480	11,948	---
Commercial buildings integration.....	4,244	6,460	4,244	---
Equipment, materials and tools.....	52,331	69,160	52,131	-200
Subtotal, Building research and standards...	75,408	100,100	74,946	-462
Building Technology Assistance				
Weatherization assistance program.....	135,000	154,000	120,000	-15,000
Weatherization in H.R. 3908.....	---	(19,000)	(19,000)	(+19,000)
State energy program.....	33,500	37,000	33,500	---
Community partnerships.....	18,235	27,500	18,235	---
Energy star program.....	2,724	6,500	2,224	-500
Subtotal, Building technology assistance....	189,459	225,000	173,959	-15,500
Management and planning.....	13,231	14,659	13,231	---

Subtotal, Building Technology, State and Community Sector.....	278,098	339,759	262,136	-15,962
Federal Energy Management Program				
Program activities.....	21,718	25,968	21,718	----
Program direction.....	2,200	3,500	2,700	+500
Subtotal, Federal Energy Management Program...	23,918	29,468	24,418	+500
Industry Sector				
Industries of the future (specific).....	66,000	83,900	68,292	+2,292
Industries of the future (crosscutting).....	80,900	90,826	84,100	+3,200
Management and planning.....	8,900	9,300	8,900	----
Subtotal, Industry Sector.....	155,800	184,026	161,292	+5,492
Transportation				
Vehicle technology R&D.....	141,400	161,220	138,200	-3,200
Fuels utilization R&D.....	21,600	24,500	22,600	+1,000
Materials technologies.....	42,500	38,500	39,600	-2,900
Technology deployment.....	12,840	17,000	12,840	----
Management and planning.....	8,520	9,650	8,520	----
Subtotal, Transportation.....	226,860	250,870	221,760	-5,100
Policy and management.....	42,866	46,377	43,866	+1,000
Use of Biomass Energy Development funds.....	-49,000	-2,000	-2,000	+47,000
Subtotal, Sector Specific Programs.....	678,542	848,500	711,472	+32,930
Total, Energy Resource, Supply and Efficiency...	1,113,675	1,224,070	1,139,611	+25,936

The Committee recommends \$1,139,611,000 for energy resource, supply and efficiency, an increase of \$25,936,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level and \$84,459,000 below the budget request.

*Power Generation and Large-Scale Technologies.*—For power generation and large-scale technologies, recommended changes to the fiscal year 2000 level are as follows.

In central systems there is an increase of \$2,000,000 for materials research in the innovations for existing plants activity and a decrease of \$500,000 for super clean systems in that same activity. There are also decreases of \$2,000,000 for low emissions boiler systems and \$18,188,000 for advanced turbine systems, which reflect the completion of those programs.

In distributed generation/fuel cells there are increases of \$1,600,000 for advanced research, \$9,864,000 for Vision 21/Hybrids, and \$3,500,000 for innovative concepts, and a decrease of \$15,263,000 for systems development.

In sequestration research and development there are increases of \$6,600,000 for greenhouse gas control and \$2,970,000 for the Center of Excellence at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

In advanced coal research/technology crosscut there is an increase of \$2,970,000 for the Center of Excellence at the National Energy Technology Laboratory.

In natural gas programs changes include increases of \$2,178,000 for storage technology and \$4,950,000 for infrastructure technology, both in the infrastructure activity, and a decrease of \$597,000 for effective environmental protection.

In petroleum programs there is an increase of \$10,000,000 for the ultra clean fuels initiative and a decrease of \$3,330,000 in emerging processing technology for the biodesulfurization of diesel fuel.

Other changes include a decrease of \$13,500,000, which reflects the transfer of the black liquor gasification program to the industry sector activity, an increase of \$127,000 for the import/export authorization program, a decrease of \$600,000 for general plant projects, and an increase of \$225,000 for advanced metallurgical processes.

*Sector-Specific Programs.*—Unless provided to the contrary herein, projects funded in fiscal year 2000 are funded at the same level for 2001. For sector-specific programs, recommended changes to the fiscal year 2000 level are as follows.

In the buildings sector there is a net decrease of \$15,962,000. Changes for buildings research and standards include an increase of \$500,000 for competitive research and development and a decrease of \$762,000 for roadmapping, both in the technology roadmaps/competitive R&D activity, and a decrease of \$200,000 for urban heat islands in the equipment, materials and tools activity. For building technology assistance there are decreases of \$15,000,000 for the weatherization assistance program and \$500,000 for the energy star program. The Committee notes that the decrease for weatherization is more than offset by the \$19,000,000 advance appropriation in the House passed fiscal year 2000 supplemental appropriations bill, making a total of \$139,000,000 available in 2001 for weatherization, a \$4,000,000 increase above 2000.

For the Federal energy management program there is an increase of \$500,000 for program direction. This increase is necessary to pay the full year costs of employees hired in fiscal year 2000. The Committee urges the Department to continue to increase regional support office involvement in this program.

In the industry sector there is a net increase of \$5,492,000. Changes for industries of the future (specific) include increases of \$1,000,000 for petroleum, \$500,000 for mining, and \$1,000,000 for agriculture, and decreases of \$178,000 for aluminum and \$30,000 for glass. In industries of the future (crosscutting) there are increases in enabling technologies of \$13,500,000 for industrial gasification, which reflects the transfer of the black liquor gasification program from the power generation and large-scale technologies activity, and \$2,000,000 to continue the controlled thermo-mechanical processing project, and decreases of \$12,000,000 for distributed generation and \$300,000 for technical assistance.

In the transportation sector there is a net decrease of \$5,100,000. Changes in vehicle technology research and development include increases of \$500,000 for natural gas health impacts analysis in the advanced combustion engine activity and \$1,500,000 for heavy vehicle systems optimization, and decreases of \$1,000,000 for light vehicle propulsion, \$1,600,000 for fuel cell components, \$1,000,000 for hybrids in the advanced combustion engine activity, and \$1,600,000 for cooperative automotive research for advanced technologies. In fuels utilization changes include increases of \$1,000,000 for advanced petroleum based fuels and \$500,000 for natural gas toxicity testing in the alternative fuels activity, and a decrease of \$500,000 for light trucks in the alternative fuels activity. There is also a decrease of \$2,900,000 for the High Temperature Materials Laboratory in the materials program.

There is an increase of \$1,000,000 for policy and management at regional support offices.

For the overall account there is an increase of \$47,000,000, which is related to the use of \$49,000,000 in biomass funds as an offset to fiscal year 2000 requirements. Only \$2,000,000 in offset funds are available for fiscal year 2001.

The Committee agrees to the following:

1. The funding provided for continuing the steelmaking feedstock program is contingent on at least a dollar-for-dollar cost share with industry partners.

2. The multi-layer fuel cells program is continued under the innovative concepts activity.

3. The Department should report to the Committee by December 15, 2000, on potential R&D and/or financial incentives which could contribute significantly to reducing emissions from existing coal-fired powerplants in the U.S. and improve their generation efficiency. The report should discuss how these measures relate to existing and anticipated environmental regulatory measures, and identify any regulatory barriers to improved environmental performance at such plants. The report should also estimate the magnitude and duration of specific R&D and incentive proposals.

4. The \$2,000,000 provided for materials research in the innovations for existing plants activity are to be used for highly cost-shared applied materials R&D programs, applicable to both exist-



ing and Vision 21 plants, to address critical materials related problems.

5. The Department should consider the Pennsylvania State program to develop sonication technology for oil recovery, minimizing drilling and production wastes and remediating contaminated sites.

6. The Committee is aware of the Department's ongoing collaboration with industry on the development of a low-cost, energy efficient prototype, which applies well-established ramjet technology principles from the aerospace industry to electric generation technology. The Committee commends the Department for committing funding to this project in the past and for its ongoing support for this new generation technology. The Committee understands that a total of \$10 million would be needed to design and build a ramjet prototype engine that would be sited at a coal mine and would burn coalbed methane as fuel. The Committee encourages the Department to consider continuing this program.

7. The NETL should continue to be actively involved in the management of the black liquor gasification program and should be actively involved in the mining industries of the future program management. The petroleum industries of the future program should be closely coordinated with the other oil research and development programs funded under this account.

8. Crosscutting programs—cooperative programs with States and the energy efficiency science initiative—are continued at the fiscal year 2000 level. These projects should be coordinated closely between the two Assistant Secretaries funded under this appropriation. This same direction applies to the reciprocating engines programs.

9. None of the funds provided herein are for the million solar roofs initiative. This program is under the purview of the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee.

10. No funds are provided for the international initiative or to increase biofuels programs.

11. Funding for the weatherization assistance program in this bill, in combination with the \$19,000,000 provided as an advance appropriation in the House passed fiscal year supplemental appropriations bill, results in an increase of \$4 million for the program in fiscal year 2001

12. The Northwest Alliance for Transportation Technologies should be funded at least at the \$3,000,000 level in fiscal year 2001.

13. No funds are provided for the electric vehicle program with the Postal Service. The Postal Service and the participating States should fund this program.

#### ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

##### (RESCISSION)

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 1,000,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	- 1,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	- 1,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	0

The Committee recommends the rescission of \$1,000,000 in unobligated balances from this account.

## NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The Committee recommends no new funding for the operation of the naval petroleum and oil shale reserves and agrees with the Administration's proposal to fund this program through the use of available prior year funds as shown in the following table:

	(in thousands of dollars)			
	FY 2000 Enacted	Budget Request	Committee Bill	Change from Enacted
Oil Reserves				
Naval petroleum reserves Nos. 1 & 2.....	6,900	4,835	4,835	-2,065
Naval petroleum reserve No. 3.....	8,340	7,900	7,900	-440
Program direction (headquarters).....	6,000	8,040	8,040	+2,040
Use of prior year funds.....	-21,240	-20,775	-20,775	+465
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total, Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves...	---	---	---	---
	=====	=====	=====	=====

## ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$36,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	36,000,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	36,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	0

The Committee recommends \$36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund, which is equal to both the budget request and the fiscal year 2000 level. This represents the third of seven payments to the fund, which was established as a part of the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California, in order to settle school lands claims by the State. These funds will become available on October 1, 2001.

## ECONOMIC REGULATION

The economic regulation account funds the independent Office of Hearings and Appeals which is responsible for all of the Department's adjudication processes except those that are the responsibility of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The amount funded by this Committee is for those activities specific to this bill: mainly those related to petroleum overcharge cases. All other activities are funded on a reimbursable basis from the other elements of the Department of Energy. Prior to fiscal year 1997, this account also funded the Economic Regulatory Administration.

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$1,992,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	2,000,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	1,992,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 8,000

The Committee recommends \$1,992,000 for economic regulation, equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and \$8,000 below the budget request.

## STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 to provide the United States with adequate strategic and economic protection against disruptions in oil supplies. The SPR program was established as a 750 million-barrel capacity crude oil reserve with storage in large underground salt caverns at five sites in the Gulf Coast area, connected to major private sector distribution systems, and maintained to achieve full drawdown rate capability within fifteen days of notice to proceed. Storage capacity development was completed in September 1991 providing the capability to store 750 million barrels of crude oil in underground caverns and to be ready to deploy at the President's direction in the event of an emergency. As a result of the decommissioning of the Weeks Island site in 1999, the Reserve lost 70 millions barrels of capacity. However, the Department has reassessed the capacities of the remaining storage sites and estimates those sites are currently capable of storing 700 million barrels. During 1998, an inventory of 561 million barrels provided 60 days of net import protection. By 2001, this is projected to decline to 53 days. The decline rate is the result of the projected growth of U.S.

requirements for imported crude oil and the reduction in U.S. domestic oil production.

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$158,396,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	158,000,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	157,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	- 1,396,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$157,000,000 for operation of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, a decrease of \$1,396,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. Of the funds provided \$141,000,000 is for storage facilities development and operations and \$16,000,000 is for management.

#### ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The Energy Information Administration is a quasi-independent agency within the Department of Energy established to provide timely, objective, and accurate energy-related information to the Congress, executive branch, State governments, industry, and the public. The information and analysis prepared by the EIA is widely disseminated and the agency is recognized as an unbiased source of energy information by government organizations, industry, professional statistical organizations and the public.

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$72,368,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	75,000,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	72,368,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 2,632,000

The Committee recommends \$72,368,000, for the Energy Information Administration, which is equal to the fiscal year 2000 level and \$2,632,000 below the budget request.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

##### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

##### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of Federal health services to Indians is based on a special relationship between Indian tribes and the U.S. Government first set forth in the 1830s by the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice John Marshall. Numerous treaties, statutes, constitutional provisions, and international law have reconfirmed this relationship. Principal among these is the Snyder Act of 1921 which provides the basic authority for most Indian health services provided by the Federal Government to American Indians and Alaska Natives. The Indian Health Service (IHS) provides direct health care services in 37 hospitals, 58 health centers, 4 school health centers, and 44 health stations. Tribes and tribal groups, through contracts with the IHS, operate 12 hospitals, 160 health centers, 3 school health centers, and 236 health stations (including 160 Alaska village clinics). The IHS, tribes and tribal groups also operate 7 regional youth substance abuse treatment centers and more than 2,200 units of staff quarters.

living memorial/museum to victims of holocausts. The museum opened in April 1993. Construction costs for the museum have come solely from donated funds raised by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum Campaign and appropriated funds have been used for planning and development of programmatic components, overall administrative support and annual commemorative observances. Since the opening of the museum, appropriated funds have been provided to pay for the ongoing operating costs of the museum as authorized by Public Law 102-529.

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$33,161,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	34,564,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	33,161,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	0
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	- 1,403,000

The Committee recommends \$33,161,000, the same as the enacted level and \$1,403,000 below the budget request.

The Committee commends the leadership of the Museum as well as the Council for acting expeditiously to implement the NAPA recommendations. The Museum should provide an annual report on the progress of this effort.

#### PRESIDIO TRUST

##### PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

Appropriation enacted, 2000 .....	\$44,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	33,400,000
Recommended, 2001 .....	33,400,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 2000 .....	- 10,900,000
Budget estimate, 2001 .....	0

The Committee recommends \$33,400,000, a reduction of \$10,900,000 below the enacted level and the same as the budget request. This amount includes \$23,400,000 for operations and \$10,000,000 in loan authority.

#### TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 301 provides for public availability of information on consulting services contracts.

Section 302 limits funding for oil and gas leasing in the Shawnee National Forest, IL.

Section 303 prohibits activities to promote public support or opposition to legislative proposals.

Section 304 provides for annual appropriations unless expressly provided otherwise in this Act.

Section 305 limits the use of personal cooks, chauffeurs or servants.

Section 306 limits assessments against programs without Committee approval.

Section 307 contains Buy American procedures and requirements.

Section 308 limits the sale of giant sequoia trees by the Forest Service.

Section 309 prohibits the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP, NM.

Section 310 provides that no funds can be used for Americorps unless it is funded in the VA, HUD and Independent Agencies fiscal year 2001 appropriations, and makes use of such funds subject to reprogramming.

Section 311 continues a limitation of funding relating to a pedestrian bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Section 312 continues a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permits processing of grandfathered applications; and permits third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Section 313 limits payments for contract support costs in past years to the funds available in law and accompanying report language in those years for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service.

Section 314 concerns the Jobs in the Woods program and timber dependent areas in Washington, Oregon, Alaska and northern California.

Section 315 prohibits the use of recreational demonstration program fees in excess of \$500,000 for the construction of any permanent structure without advance Committee approval.

Section 316 makes permanent a provision carried last year exempting properties administered by the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments.

Section 317 prohibits the use of funds for posting clothing optional signs at Canaveral NS, FL.

Section 318 contains reforms and limitations dealing with the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 319 permits the collection and use of private funds by the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Section 320 continues direction to the National Endowment for the Arts on funding distribution.

Section 321 limits the use of funds for new or revised National forest land management plans with certain exceptions.

Section 322 limits funding for completing the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

Section 323 prohibits the use of funds to support government-wide administrative functions unless they are justified in the budget process and approved by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

Section 324 prohibits the use of funds for GSA Telecommunication Centers or the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Section 325 prohibits the use of funds to make improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval.

Section 326 continues a provision which permits the Forest Service to use the roads and trails fund for backlog maintenance and priority forest health treatments.

Section 327 prevents funds available to the agencies and offices funded in this bill from being used to support the Council on Envi-

ronmental Quality or other Executive Office of the President functions for purposes related to the American Heritage Rivers program. The Committee is concerned that scarce agency funds may be diverted to bureaucratic functions that should be supported by other appropriations acts if they have merit.

Section 328 limits the use of answering machines during core business hours except in case of emergency and requires an option of talking to a person. The American taxpayer deserves to receive personal attention from public servants.

Section 329 continues a provision carried last year regulating the export of Western red cedar from National forest system lands in Alaska.

Section 330 prohibits the use of funds to propose or issue rules, regulations, decrees or orders for implementing the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.

Section 331 prohibits new or expanded Indian self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts using funds in this Act.

Section 332 includes language that allows the BLM and Forest Service to pilot test their Service First initiative. The Committee continues to support and encourage the land management agencies to work with each other to consolidate activities at the field level as a means of achieving savings and providing improved services to the public. In the past the Committee has applauded the efforts of the BLM and Forest Service to test just such a program. This language allows the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to make reciprocal delegations of authority, duties, and responsibilities to promote customer service and efficiency, with the understanding that nothing will change the applicability of any public law or regulation to lands administered by the BLM or Forest Service, except for testing the feasibility of issuing and processing unified permits, applications, and leases. As part of their annual budget justification to the Congress, the BLM and Forest are directed to provide an annual report on the effectiveness of the Service First pilot.

Section 333 establishes a four-year program between the State of Colorado and the Forest Service that provides for cooperative watershed restoration and protection in Colorado. This program allows the State of Colorado to work with the Forest Service when it is conducting watershed restoration and protection services on State or private lands near or adjacent to national forest system lands. This includes treatments of insect infected trees, reduction of hazardous fuels, and other activities to restore or improve watersheds or fish and wildlife habitat across ownership boundaries. The State and the Forest Service should coordinate annual activities as early as possible during the fiscal year.

Section 334 limits the use of funds for issuing a record of decision or policy implementing the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project. This provision addresses the concern by the Committee that the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management do not intend to comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act by completing a regulatory flexibility analysis with respect to the preferred alternative contained in the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP). The GAO General Counsel wrote in a July 3, 1997 let-



ter to Congress that a National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan generally was considered a “rule” for the purposes of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act. Since ICBEMP proposes to amend 62 individual land use plans on 32 Forest Service and BLM administrative units in the project area and replace three interim management strategies, the Committee is concerned that the Project will expose itself to litigation by not complying with existing law prior to implementation.

Section 335 includes bill language, which would prevent the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture from using any funds for the purposes of designing, planning or management of Federal lands as national monuments which were designated since 1999. Nothing in this language prevents either Secretary from managing these Federal lands under their previous management plans. The Committee encourages the Secretaries to continue previous management scenarios until such time as Congress ratifies the monument declarations which occurred after 1999.

#### TITLE IV—FISCAL YEAR 2000 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

##### BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

##### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an additional \$200,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for wildland fire management. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

The Committee recognizes the severity of the 1999 fire season in the Great Basin and the ecological effects these fires had on lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Committee supports current efforts that are underway to secure the funds necessary to restore damaged resources and infrastructure in order to prevent declines in important fish and wildlife habitat. Accordingly, the Committee supports restoration activities, including but not limited to fence replacement, wild horse removal, tree and shrub replacement, and cheatgrass control. The Committee also recognizes the severity of the grasshopper and Mormon cricket infestation in The Great Basin and supports efforts to secure funding to protect vital native vegetative resources on Federal lands, adjacent farm and ranch lands, and newly planted fire rehabilitation projects from further infestations. Should funds become available for these high-priority activities, the Committee expects coordination with State, local and other Federal entities in addressing these efforts.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## FOREST SERVICE

## WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an additional \$150,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 for wildland fire management. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

## RESCISSIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

## RESCISSION RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

<i>Department and activity</i>	<i>Amounts recommended for rescission</i>
Department of the Interior: Land and Water Conservation Fund (contract authority) .....	\$30,000,000
Department of Energy: Alternative Fuels Production .....	1,000,000

## TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2), rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows the appropriations affected by such transfers.

## APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount
Department of Energy, Biomass Energy Development	\$2,000,000	Department of Energy, Energy Resource, Supply and Efficiency.	\$2,000,000

## CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to clause 3, rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following Statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions in the accompanying bill which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law. In most instances these provisions have been included in prior appropriations Acts.

The bill provides that certain appropriations items remain available until expended or extends the availability of funds beyond the fiscal year where programs or projects are continuing in nature under the provisions of authorizing legislation but for which that legislation does not specifically authorize such extended availability. Most of these items have been carried in previous appropriations Acts. This authority tends to result in savings by preventing the practice of committing funds at the end of the fiscal year.

The bill includes, in certain instances, limitations on the obligation of funds for particular functions or programs. These limitations include restrictions on the obligation of funds for administra-

tive expenses, travel expenses, the use of consultants, and programmatic areas within the overall jurisdiction of a particular agency.

The Committee has included limitations for official entertainment or reception and representation expenses for selected agencies in the bill.

Language is included in the various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities of those Federal agencies, which require annual authorization or additional legislation which to date, has not been enacted.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Management of lands and resources, permitting the use of receipts from the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965; providing funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation under certain conditions; permitting the use of fees from communication site rentals; limiting the use of funds for destroying wild horses and burros; and permitting the collection of fees for processing mining applications and for certain public land uses, and permitting the use of these fees for program operations.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Wildland fire management, to permit the use of funds from other accounts for firefighting; to permit the use of funds for lodging and subsistence of firefighters; and to permit the acceptance and use of funds for firefighting.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Central hazardous materials fund, providing that sums received from a party for remedial actions shall be credited to the account, and defining non-monetary payments.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Payments in lieu of taxes, to exclude any payment that is less than \$100.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Forest ecosystems health and recovery fund permitting the use of salvage timber receipts.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures, to allow use of funds on any damaged public lands.

Language is included under Bureau of Land Management, Administrative provisions, permitting the payment of rewards for information on violations of law on Bureau lands; and providing for cost-sharing arrangements for printing services.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource management, allowing for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. Without this language, the long-horned cattle would have to be removed from the refuge. Language also is included, providing for the Natural Communities Conservation Planning program and for a Youth Conservation Corps; limiting funding for certain Endangered Species Act listing programs; permitting payment for information or rewards in the law enforcement program; and earmarking funds for contaminant analysis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Multinational species conservation fund, exempting these programs from certain sanctions on a permanent basis.

Language is included under United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Administrative provisions, providing for repair of damage to public roads; options for the purchase of land not to exceed \$1; installation of certain recreation facilities; the maintenance and improvement of aquaria and other facilities; the acceptance of donated aircraft; cost-shared arrangements for printing services. Language also is included to limit the use of funds for establishing new refuges.

Language is included under National Park Service, Operation of the National park system to allow road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis. This provision has been included in annual appropriations Acts since 1954. Language also is included providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; providing for the use of funds in support of Everglades land acquisition and permitting no-year availability for certain recreation fees associated with units not participating in the recreation fee demonstration program.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land and water conservation fund, rescinding \$30 million in contract authority.

Language is included under National Park Service, Land acquisition and State assistance, to permit the use of funds to assist the State of Florida with Everglades restoration; making the use of funds for Everglades contingent on certain conditions; and limiting State assistance grants solely to land acquisition.

Language is included under National Park Service, Administrative provisions, requiring the inclusion of 18 U.S.C. 1913 in the text of grant and contract documents; preventing the implementation of an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island; limiting the use of funds for the United Nation's Biodiversity convention; and permitting the use of funds for workplace safety needs.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Surveys, investigations and research, providing for two-year availability of funds for biological research and for the operations of cooperative research units; prohibiting the conduct of new surveys on private property without permission; and requiring cost sharing for cooperative topographic mapping and water resource data collection activities.

Language is included under U.S. Geological Survey, Administrative provisions, permitting reimbursements to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; permitting contracting for certain mapping and surveys; permitting construction of facilities; permitting acquisition of land for certain uses; allowing payment of expenses for the National Committee on Geology; permitting payments to interstate compact negotiators; and permitting the use of certain contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Language is included under Minerals Management Service, Royalty and offshore minerals management, permitting the use of excess receipts from Outer Continental Shelf leasing activities; providing for reasonable expenses related to volunteer beach and marine clean-up activities; providing for refunds for overpayments on Indian allottee leases; providing for collecting royalties and late payment interest on amounts received in settlements associated

with Federal and Indian leases; and permitting the use of revenues from a royalty-in-kind program.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Regulation and Technology, permitting the use of moneys collected pursuant to assessment of civil penalties to reclaim lands affected by coal mining after August 3, 1977; permitting payment to State and tribal personnel for travel and per diem expenses for training.

Language is included under Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, Abandoned mine reclamation fund, limiting the amounts in the account for acid mine drainage activities and for emergency reclamation projects; allowing the use of debt recovery to pay for debt collection; and allowing the use of funds for reclamation and acid mine drainage remediation in Pennsylvania.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, limiting funds for contract support costs and for administrative cost grants for schools; permitting the use of tribal priority allocations for general assistance payments to individuals, for contract support costs, and for repair and replacement of schools; and providing for future availability of certain tribal forestry funds.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Operation of Indian programs, allowing reprogramming of Self-Governance funds, allowing changes to certain eligibility criteria by tribal governments, allowing the transfer of certain forestry funds, providing for an Indian self-determination fund.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Construction, providing that 6 percent of Federal Highway Trust Fund contract authority may be used for management costs; providing for the transfer of Navajo irrigation project funds to the Bureau of Reclamation; providing Safety of Dams funds on a non-reimbursable basis; requiring the use of administrative and cost accounting principles for certain school construction projects and exempting such projects from certain requirements; requiring conformance with building codes and health and safety standards; specifying the procedure for dispute resolution; and permitting the use of certain overpayments for school construction.

Language is included under Bureau of Indian Affairs, Administrative provisions, prohibiting funding of Alaska schools; limiting schools and the expansion of grade levels in individual schools; to limit the use of funds for contracts, grants and cooperative agreements and requiring an evaluation of certain Bureau schools.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Insular Affairs, Assistance to Territories, requiring audits of the financial transactions of the Territorial governments by the General Accounting Office; providing grant funding under certain terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands; providing a payment to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for Virgin Islands obligations; providing a grant to the Close-Up foundation; and allowing appropriations for disaster assistance to be used as non-Federal matching funds for hazard mitigation grants; providing for payments to the Prior Service Benefits Trust Fund and limiting administrative expenses; and providing for capital infrastructure in various territories.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Departmental management, salaries and expenses, permitting payments to former Bureau of Mines workers.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Office of Special Trustee for American Indians, specifying that the statute of limitations shall not commence on any claim resulting from trust funds losses; exempting quarterly statements for accounts less than \$1; and requiring annual statements and records maintenance.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Indian land consolidation, permitting transfers of funds for administration; permitting cooperative agreements with tribes to acquire fractional interest; permitting a reservation-wide system for establishing fair market values; limiting and placing requirements on certain land acquisitions; making certain proceeds available for appropriation and allowing cost recovery and subsequent distribution to tribes.

Language is included under Departmental Offices, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the use of working capital or consolidated working funds to augment certain offices and allowing the acquisition of aircraft through various means and the sale of existing aircraft with proceeds used to offset the purchase price of replacement aircraft.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow transfer of funds in certain emergency situations and requiring replacement with a supplemental appropriation request; and designating certain transferred funds as "emergency requirements" under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to permit the Department to consolidate services and receive reimbursement for said services. Language also is included providing for uniform allowances.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to allow for obligations in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of 12 months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, restricting various oil and gas preleasing, leasing, exploration and drilling activities within the Outer Continental Shelf in the Georges Bank-North Atlantic planning area, Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning area, Eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area, North Aleutian Basin planning area, Northern, Southern and Central California planning areas, and Washington/Oregon planning area.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, limiting the investment of Federal funds by Indian tribes.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, to limit the use of funds for contract support costs; and to prohibit fee exemptions for non-local traffic through National Parks.

Language is included under General provisions, Department of the Interior, allowing, on a permanent basis, the use of rebates from credit cards; permitting on a permanent basis certain lease arrangements at Fort Baker; requiring lease and grazing permit renewals by the Bureau of Land Management under certain condi-

tions; providing for administrative law judges to handle Indian issues; permitting the redistribution of certain Indian funds with limitation; limiting the establishment of a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge; renaming the Great Marsh Trail at the Mason Neck National Wildlife Refuge, VA; directing allocation of funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs funded post-secondary schools; and limiting the use of funds to establish a National Wildlife Refuge in the Yolo Bypass of California.

Language is included under Forest Service, State and private forestry, prohibiting funding for urban resources partnership programs.

Language is included under Forest Service, National forest system, allowing 50 percent of the fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act to remain available until expended; and requiring the fiscal year 2002 budget justification to display unobligated balances available at the start of fiscal year 2001.

Language is included under Forest Service, Wildland fire management, allowing the use of funds to repay advances from other accounts and requiring 50 percent of any unobligated balances remaining at the end of fiscal year 2000, excepting hazardous fuels funding, to be transferred to the Knutson-Vandenberg fund as repayment for past advances; and permitting the use of funds for the Joint Fire Science program.

Language is included under Forest Service, Capital improvement and maintenance, allowing funds to be used for road decommissioning; requiring that no road decommissioning be funded until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided; and merging unobligated balances from the National forest system account for facility and trail maintenance and unobligated balances from the reconstruction and construction account and the reconstruction and maintenance account.

Language is included under Forest Service, Range betterment fund, providing that 6 percent of the funds may be used for administrative expenses.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing that proceeds from the sale of aircraft may be used to purchase replacement aircraft; limiting the availability of funds to change the boundaries of or abolish any region or to move or close any regional office; allowing any funds available to the Secretary of Agriculture to be used for advances for firefighting and emergency rehabilitation of damaged lands if and only if all previously appropriated emergency contingent wildfire funds have been released by the President and apportioned; allowing funds to be used through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service for work in foreign countries, and to support other forestry activities outside of the United States.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, prohibiting the following without advance approval: (1) the transfer of funds under the Department of Agriculture transfer authority; (2) reprogramming of funds; and (3) transfer of funds to the working capital fund of the Department of Agriculture.

Language is included under Forest Service, Administrative provisions, providing for a Youth Conservation Corps program; allowing funds to be used for representation expenses by the Chief; providing for matching funds and administrative expenses for the Na-

tional Forest Foundation and also matching funds for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation; providing funds for sustainable rural development; permitting the transfer of certain funds to the State of Washington fish and wildlife department for planned projects; providing that funds shall be available for payment to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area; providing authority to the Pinchot Institute for activities at Grey Towers National Historic Landmark; allowing payments to Del Norte County, CA; limiting employee details; permitting limited reimbursements to the Office of General Counsel in USDA; restricting the use of administrative funds and requiring displays of such funds in budget justifications, including limitations on trust funds; allowing the use of fundings for law enforcement emergencies; and providing procurement authority for certain activities at the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Clean Coal Technology deferring previously appropriated funds until fiscal year 2002.

Language is included under Department of Energy, energy resource supply and efficiency, limiting the field testing of nuclear explosives for the recovery of oil and gas; providing for activities at the Albany Research Center, OR; and requiring the transfer of funds from the Biomass energy development account; and providing allocations of grants for weatherization and State energy conservation.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Naval Petroleum and oil shale reserves waiving sales requirements based on Strategic Petroleum Reserve oil purchases; and permitting the use of unobligated balances.

Language is included under Department of Energy, Alternative fuels production, rescinding unobligated balances.

Language is included under Administrative provisions, Department of Energy, providing for vehicle and guard services and uniform allowances; limiting programs of price supports and loan guarantees to what is provided in appropriations Acts; providing for the transfer of funds to other agencies of the Government; providing for retention of revenues by the Secretary of Energy on certain projects; requiring certain contracts be submitted to Congress prior to implementation; prohibiting issuance of procurement documents without appropriations; and permitting the use of contributions and fees for cooperative projects.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health services, providing that certain contracts and grants may be performed in two fiscal years; exempting certain tribal funding from fiscal year constraints; limiting funds for catastrophic care, loan repayment and certain contracts; capping contract support cost spending; and providing for use of collections under Title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Indian health facilities, providing that funds may be used to purchase land, modular buildings and trailers; providing a grant to the Hopi tribe for staff quarters; and providing for certain purchases from other agencies and for a demolition fund.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing for payments for telephone service in pri-



vate residences in the field, purchase of reprints, and purchase and erection of portable buildings; and allowing deobligation and re-obligation of funds applied to self-governance funding agreements.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, providing that health care may be extended to non-Indians at Indian Health Service facilities; and providing for expenditure of funds transferred to IHS from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, to prevent the Indian Health Service from billing Indians in order to collect from third-party payers until Congress has agreed to implement a specific policy.

Language is included under Indian Health Service, Administrative provisions, allowing payment of expenses for meeting attendance; specifying that certain funds shall not be subject to certain travel limitations; prohibiting the expenditure of funds to implement new eligibility regulations; providing that funds be apportioned only in the appropriation structure in this Act; prohibiting changing the appropriations structure without approval of the Appropriations Committees; and permitting the sale of goods and services for fees and for the use of those fees.

Language is included under Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation, salaries and expenses, defining eligible relocatees; prohibiting movement of any single Navajo or Navajo family unless a new or replacement home is available; limiting relocatees to one new or replacement home; and establishing a priority for relocation of Navajos to those certified eligible who have selected and received homesites on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, Salaries and expenses, to allow for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations; providing that funds may be used to support American overseas research centers; and permitting the use of certain funds for the Victor Building.

Language is included under Smithsonian Institution, repair, restoration and alteration of facilities, permitting the Smithsonian Institution to select contractors for certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price; and permitting the merger of funds previously appropriated for zoo construction.

Language is included under Administrative Provisions, Smithsonian Institution, limiting planning, design or expansion of facilities without Committee consultation; limiting the use of funds for the Holt House at the zoo; and limiting funds for construction of the National Museum of the American Indian.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Salaries and expenses, allowing payment in advance for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies; providing uniform allowances and for restoration and repair of works of art by contract without advertising; and providing no-year availability of funds for special exhibitions.

Language is included under National Gallery of Art, Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, permitting the Gallery to perform work by contract or otherwise and to select contractors for

certain purposes on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

Language is included under National Endowment for the Arts, Grants and administration, permitting the merger and use of previously appropriated funds from the matching grants account.

Language is included under National Foundation for the Humanities, Matching grants, allowing obligation of current and prior year funds of gifts, bequests, and devises of money for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

Language is included under National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Administrative provisions, limiting the use of funds for reception expenses and permitting the use of non appropriated funds for such expenses.

Language is included under Commission of Fine Arts, Salaries and expenses, permitting the charging and use of fees for its publications.

Language is included under Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to restrict hiring anyone at Executive Level V or higher.

Language is included under National Capital Planning Commission, salaries and expenses, to provide for a pay level at the rate of Executive Level IV for all appointed members.

Language is included under Holocaust Memorial Council, providing no year funding availability for repair and rehabilitation and museums exhibitions.

Language is included under Presidio Trust Fund requiring that guaranteed loans be consistent with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions prohibiting the use of funds to distribute literature either to promote or oppose legislative proposals on which Congressional action is incomplete; and prohibiting oil and gas leasing in the Shawnee National Forest.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds to provide personal cooks, chauffeurs or other personal servants to any office or employee; limiting use of consulting services; and specifying that funds are for one year unless provided otherwise.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting assessments against programs funded in this bill; and providing Buy American requirements.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the sale of giant sequoia trees in a manner different from 1999.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, prohibiting the use of funds by the National Park Service to enter into a concession contract requiring the removal of the underground lunchroom at Carlsbad Caverns NP.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting use of funds for the AmeriCorps program; and limiting use of funds relating to a bridge between New Jersey and Ellis Island.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, continuing a limitation on accepting and processing applications for patents and on the patenting of Federal lands; permitting processing of grandfathered applications; and permitting third-party contractors to process grandfathered applications.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, limiting the use of funds for contract support costs on Indian contracts.

Language is included under Title III—General provisions, to permit limiting competition under the Jobs in the Woods program; requiring Committee approval prior to using recreational fees for constructing certain permanent buildings; exempting on a permanent basis, the Presidio Trust from certain taxes and special assessments; limiting funds for posting clothing optional signs at Cape Canaveral NS; making reforms in the National Endowment for the Arts, including funding distribution reforms; permitting the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to collect, invest and use private donations; limiting the use of funds for forest land management plans until regulations have been published and for completing the 5-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act; limiting funds for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without Committee approval; providing additional authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to use the ten percent roads and trails fund for additional purposes; limiting the use of funds for any government-wide administrative functions and for GSA telecommunications centers and the President's Council on Sustainable Development; prohibiting the use of funds for certain administrative functions of the American Heritage Rivers program; limiting the use of telephone answering machines; limiting the sale for export of Western redcedar in Alaska; limiting the use of funds relating to the Kyoto Protocol; placing a moratorium on new and expanded Indian self-determination contracts and compacts; allowing a four year cooperative watershed restoration program between the State of Colorado and the Forest Service; limiting funds for the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project; and limiting funds for designing, planning or managing Federal lands as National Monuments if so designated since 1999.

#### APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which, in whole or in part, are not authorized by law:

##### *Department of the Interior:*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Resource Management  
National Park Service, National Recreation and Preservation

##### *Department of Energy:*

Fossil Energy Research and Development  
Energy Conservation  
Economic Regulation  
Strategic Petroleum Reserve  
Energy Information Administration

##### *Other Related Agencies:*

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities:  
National Endowment for the Arts  
National Endowment for the Humanities

The Committee notes that authorizing legislation for many of these programs is in various stages of the legislative process and these authorizations are expected to be enacted into law later this year.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Section 551 of the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 (16 U.S.C. 460*lll*–61) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

*(c) TRANSITION.—Until September 30, 2002, the Secretary of Agriculture may expend amounts appropriated or otherwise made available to carry out this title in a manner consistent with the authorities exercised by the Tennessee Valley Authority, before the transfer of the Recreation Area to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary, regarding procurement of property, services, supplies, and equipment.*

#### FIVE-YEAR PROJECTION OF OUTLAYS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

[In millions]

Budget authority .....	14,781
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 2001 .....	9,765
Fiscal year 2002 .....	3,745
Fiscal year 2003 .....	834
Fiscal year 2004 .....	309
Fiscal year 2005 and future years .....	49

#### ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

[In millions]

New budget authority .....	1,080
Fiscal year 2001 outlays resulting therefrom .....	556

## FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 1

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Dicks.

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by \$27,000,000 and the National Endowment for the Humanities by \$9,740,000 and to increase the deferral of previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology funds by \$36,740,000.

Results: Rejected 25 yeas to 33 nays.

*Members Voting Yea*

Mr. Boyd  
Mr. Cramer  
Ms. DeLauro  
Mr. Dicks  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Farr  
Mr. Forbes  
Mr. Hinchey  
Mr. Hoyer  
Mr. Jackson  
Ms. Kaptur  
Ms. Kilpatrick  
Mrs. Lowey  
Mrs. Meek  
Mr. Moran  
Mr. Murtha  
Mr. Obey  
Mr. Olver  
Mr. Pastor  
Ms. Pelosi  
Mr. Price  
Ms. Roybal-Allard  
Mr. Sabo  
Mr. Serrano  
Mr. Visclosky

*Members Voting Nay*

Mr. Aderholt  
Mr. Bonilla  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Cunningham  
Mr. DeLay  
Mr. Dickey  
Mrs. Emerson  
Mr. Frelinghuysen  
Mr. Goode  
Ms. Granger  
Mr. Hobson  
Mr. Istook  
Mr. Kingston  
Mr. Knollenberg  
Mr. Kolbe  
Mr. Latham  
Mr. Lewis  
Mr. Miller  
Mr. Nethercutt  
Mrs. Northup  
Mr. Packard  
Mr. Peterson  
Mr. Porter  
Mr. Regula  
Mr. Rogers  
Mr. Skeen  
Mr. Taylor  
Mr. Tiahrt  
Mr. Walsh  
Mr. Wamp  
Mr. Wicker  
Mr. Wolf  
Mr. Young

## FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 2

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Dicks.

Description of Motion: To increase funding for the National Endowment for the Arts by \$17,260,000 and to increase the deferral of previously appropriated Clean Coal Technology funds by \$17,260,000.

Results: Rejected 27 yeas to 31 nays.

*Members Voting Yea*

Mr. Boyd  
Mr. Cramer  
Ms. DeLauro  
Mr. Dicks  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Farr  
Mr. Forbes  
Mr. Frelinghuysen  
Mr. Hinchey  
Mr. Hoyer  
Mr. Jackson  
Ms. Kaptur  
Ms. Kilpatrick  
Mrs. Lowey  
Mrs. Meek  
Mr. Moran  
Mr. Murtha  
Mr. Obey  
Mr. Olver  
Mr. Pastor  
Ms. Pelosi  
Mr. Porter  
Mr. Price  
Ms. Roybal-Allard  
Mr. Sabo  
Mr. Serrano  
Mr. Visclosky

*Members Voting Nay*

Mr. Aderholt  
Mr. Bonilla  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Cunningham  
Mr. DeLay  
Mr. Dickey  
Mrs. Emerson  
Mr. Goode  
Ms. Granger  
Mr. Hobson  
Mr. Istook  
Mr. Kingston  
Mr. Knollenberg  
Mr. Kolbe  
Mr. Latham  
Mr. Lewis  
Mr. Miller  
Mr. Nethercutt  
Mrs. Northup  
Mr. Packard  
Mr. Peterson  
Mr. Regula  
Mr. Rogers  
Mr. Skeen  
Mr. Taylor  
Mr. Tiahrt  
Mr. Walsh  
Mr. Wamp  
Mr. Wicker  
Mr. Wolf  
Mr. Young

## FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(a)(1)(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NUMBER: 3

Date: May 25, 2000.

Measure: Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001.

Motion by: Mr. Porter.

Description of Motion: To report the bill, to authorize the Chairman to seek a rule for consideration of the bill, and to authorize the Chairman to move that the House disagree to the amendments of the Senate and agree to a conference requested by the Senate.

Results: Adopted 31 yeas to 22 nays.

*Members Voting Yea*

Mr. Aderholt  
Mr. Bonilla  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Cunningham  
Mr. Dickey  
Mrs. Emerson  
Mr. Frelinghuysen  
Mr. Goode  
Ms. Granger  
Mr. Hobson  
Mr. Istook  
Mr. Kingston  
Mr. Knollenberg  
Mr. Kolbe  
Mr. Latham  
Mr. Miller  
Mr. Nethercutt  
Mrs. Northup  
Mr. Packard  
Mr. Peterson  
Mr. Porter  
Mr. Regula  
Mr. Rogers  
Mr. Skeen  
Mr. Taylor  
Mr. Tiahrt  
Mr. Walsh  
Mr. Wamp  
Mr. Wicker  
Mr. Wolf  
Mr. Young

*Members Voting Nay*

Mr. Boyd  
Mr. Cramer  
Ms. DeLauro  
Mr. Dicks  
Mr. Edwards  
Mr. Farr  
Mr. Forbes  
Mr. Hinchey  
Mr. Hoyer  
Ms. Kaptur  
Ms. Kilpatrick  
Mrs. Lowey  
Mrs. Meek  
Mr. Mollohan  
Mr. Obey  
Mr. Olver  
Mr. Pastor  
Mr. Price  
Ms. Roybal-Allard  
Mr. Sabo  
Mr. Serrano  
Mr. Visclosky

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued**  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
<b>TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES</b>					
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>					
<b>Forest Service</b>					
Forest and rangeland research .....	217,694	231,008	224,966	+ 7,272	-6,042
State and private forestry .....	202,960	261,331	197,337	-5,623	-63,994
National forest system .....	1,147,951	1,286,571	1,207,545	+ 59,594	-79,026
Wildland fire management .....	617,956	620,372	614,343	-3,613	-6,029
Emergency appropriations .....	90,000	150,000	.....	-90,000	-150,000
Capital improvement and maintenance .....	436,843	424,914	424,466	-12,377	-448
(By transfer) .....	.....	(30,000)	.....	.....	(-30,000)
Land acquisition .....	79,835	130,265	50,000	-29,835	-80,265
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts .....	1,068	.....	1,068	.....	+ 1,068
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite) .....	234	.....	234	.....	+ 234
Range betterment fund (indefinite) .....	3,300	.....	3,300	.....	+ 3,300
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research .....	92	92	92	.....	.....
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund .....	22,000	.....	.....	-22,000	.....
Management of national forest lands for subsistence uses .....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	-5,500
<b>Total, Forest Service .....</b>	<b>2,819,933</b>	<b>3,110,053</b>	<b>2,723,351</b>	<b>-96,582</b>	<b>-386,702</b>



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY					
Clean coal technology:					
Rescission .....	-38	-105,000		+ 38	+ 105,000
Deferral .....	-156,000	-221,000	-67,000	+ 89,000	+ 154,000
Energy resource, supply and efficiency .....	1,113,675	1,224,070	1,139,611	+ 25,936	-84,459
Biomass energy development (by transfer) .....	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	
Alternative fuels production (rescission) .....		-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	
Elk Hills School lands fund (advance appropriation) .....	36,000	36,000	36,000		
Economic regulation .....	1,992	2,000	1,992		-8
Strategic petroleum reserve .....	158,396	158,000	157,000	-1,396	-1,000
SPR petroleum account (rescission) .....		-7,000			+ 7,000
Energy Information Administration .....	72,368	75,000	72,368		-2,632
Total, Department of Energy:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net) .....	1,226,393	1,161,070	1,338,971	+ 112,578	+ 177,901
Appropriations .....	(1,346,431)	(1,459,070)	(1,370,971)	(+ 24,540)	(-88,099)
Advance appropriations .....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)		
Rescissions .....	(-38)	(-113,000)	(-1,000)	(-962)	(+ 112,000)
Deferral .....	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+ 89,000)	(+ 154,000)
(By transfer) .....	(49,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Indian Health Service					
Indian health services .....	2,074,173	2,271,055	2,084,178	+ 10,005	-186,877
Indian health facilities .....	316,555	349,374	336,423	+ 19,868	-12,951
Total, Indian Health Service .....	2,390,728	2,620,429	2,420,601	+ 29,873	-199,828

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2000  
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2001—Continued**  
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority (net) .....	14,911,650	16,319,772	14,959,420	+47,770	-1,360,352
FY 2001 (net).....	(14,911,650)	(16,319,772)	(14,609,420)	(-302,230)	(-1,710,352)
Appropriations.....	(14,903,688)	(16,497,772)	(14,671,420)	(-232,268)	(-1,826,352)
Advance appropriations .....	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations.....	(158,000)	(150,000)	.....	(-158,000)	(-150,000)
Rescissions.....	(-30,038)	(-143,000)	(-31,000)	(-962)	(+112,000)
Deferral.....	(-156,000)	(-221,000)	(-67,000)	(+89,000)	(+154,000)
FY 2000, emergency appropriations .....	.....	.....	(350,000)	(+350,000)	(+350,000)
(By transfer).....	(49,000)	(32,000)	(2,000)	(-47,000)	(-30,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	(59,682)	(82,000)	(59,682)	.....	(-22,318)

## DISSENTING VIEWS OF THE HONORABLE DAVID OBEY AND NORMAN DICKS

### THE FY 2001 INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS BILL—A FAILURE OF STEWARDSHIP

The Congress, through the Interior appropriations bill, exercises its obligation as steward of America's lands and history to current and future generations. The American people look to the Congress through this bill to provide the fiscal means to ensure that the beauty and productivity of our parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and range lands are preserved and nurtured. They expect the resources to be provided for the preservation and display of the historic and cultural heritage that has made the United States a great nation. Beyond these national stewardship obligations, this bill finances this country's "trust" responsibilities to Native Americans, whose health, education and social service needs have assumed by the federal government as legal obligations through various treaties, statutes and other historic agreements. Meeting these multiple obligations is a major undertaking but also a fundamental responsibility of our government.

Unfortunately, rather than honoring this stewardship obligation, the fiscal year 2001 Interior spending bill reported by the Committee fails fundamentally to meet these challenges. The reason for this failure does not, however, lie with the Appropriations Committee's leadership. The reason lies with the Majority party's insistence on cutting taxes by \$170 billion over the next five years and financing these cuts with totally unrealistic reductions in discretionary spending. The Majority maintains the fiction that the national debt can be eliminated while delivering unaffordable tax cuts without damaging programs that are important to the American people. This bill is an example of the damage that such a fiction can cause when imposed on the real world which relies on the services of critical domestic programs. The bill's flaws are especially acute in four areas.

First, the bill ignores overwhelming evidence of the critical health, education and law enforcement needs of Native Americans by reducing the Administration's budget requests for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by \$520 million. The health status of Native Americans is one of the poorest of any group in this country. Indians suffer mortality rates three times the national average from diabetes, tuberculosis, alcoholism and accidents. Many Indian schools are in a deplorable state of disrepair and fail to meet minimum safety standards. Recruiting quality teachers to rural isolated schools is a constant challenge. Rates of violent crime on Indian reservations are more than twice the national average. In response to these challenges, this bill inexplicably fails to even fund cost-of-living increases for Indian

programs. At the funding levels in this bill, the result will be lay-offs of teacher and loss of accreditation at Indian schools and significant reductions in medical personnel at already chronically understaffed Indian hospitals and clinics. The suffering of the Indian peoples will increase.

Second, despite very broad support within this Congress for efforts to acquire and preserve the vanishing open land spaces in this country, this bill reduces funding for land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund from \$464 million in FY 2000 to \$164 million for FY 2001. On May 11th the House passed and sent on to the Senate H.R. 701, the Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA), by a vote of 315 to 102. This vote clearly reflected the majority view in Congress that the public was broadly supportive of efforts to acquire and preserve for posterity the vanishing land treasures which, if left in private hands, would surely be developed and become unavailable for our children and their grandchildren. It is difficult to understand how anyone who supports the expansion of federal land acquisition programs, which CARA envisions, can vote for the current version of the Interior Appropriations bill with its 65 percent reduction in funding for land acquisition.

Third, this bill fails to provide adequately for maintenance of the lands and historic treasures for which the federal government already has ownership and responsibility. The Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee has frequently pointed out the need to adequately take care of the lands which the government already owns and has called for the land management agencies to prepare five-year plans for meeting critical maintenance backlogs. The Minority agrees that dealing with this maintenance backlog must be a priority and cannot, therefore, understand why the Congress should support this bill which reduces funding for maintenance and construction at the Department of the Interior by \$80 million compared to last year and by \$217 million below the level requested by the president.

Finally, the Majority has failed yet again in this bill to restore some of the unwise cuts made five years ago in funding for those agencies responsible for this country's small but critically important arts and humanities education and preservation efforts. This bill funds the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) at \$98 million, a level 40 percent below the 1995 funding level. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is funded at \$115 million, 33 percent below the level in 1995. These funding levels fundamentally ignore the successful efforts by both NEA and NEH to broaden the reach of their programs and eliminate controversial programming, the two "reforms" requested by the Majority when they reduced funding in 1995. It is time to recognize the success of these reforms and give our premier culture the resources they need to meet this critical need. Unfortunately, the amendment offered by Democrats in Committee to raise funding for both agencies to \$125 million was defeated.

As noted earlier, in criticizing this bill, the Minority does not mean to criticize the Committee or the Subcommittee Chairman for its failings. Indeed, the efforts of the Chairman to meet critical program needs, despite inadequate resources, is obvious in a number

of places. We applaud the effort to provide enough funds to the land management agencies with responsibility for the parks, refuges and forests to cover mandatory costs and avoid park closings or service cutbacks. The effort to provide a portion of the funds necessary to replace the six most urgently needed Indian schools is an imaginative way to deal with a critical problem. However, despite a professional and responsible approach by the Chairman, the budget allocation provided to the Committee as a whole and to the Interior Subcommittee in particular is not sufficient to adequately meet the needs which are covered by this bill. A Subcommittee allocation which is \$302 million below last year and \$1.7 billion below the amount requested by the president is just not enough to do the job.

In summary, if this bill were to be enacted in its current form, it is the view of the Minority that the preservation of our lands, our history and our culture would suffer substantial damage. Conditions in Indian country, already a national disgrace, would further deteriorate. The president has made it clear that he will not sign a bill which so fails to meet our fundamental stewardship responsibilities. A copy of the letter from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget indicating the president's objections to the bill follows this statement. Each Member of the House should review these issues carefully and insist that additional funds be added to the bill to address the key shortcomings that have been cited. If substantial funds are not added, this bill should be rejected with resounding "No" vote on final passage.

The Statement of Administration Policy from the Director of OMB dated May 25, 2000 follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET,  
*Washington, DC, May 25, 2000.*

Hon. DAVID R. OBEY,  
*Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE OBEY: The purpose of this letter is to provide the Administration's views on the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, FY 2001, as approved by the House Subcommittee. As the Committee develops its version of the bill, your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The President's FY 2001 Budget is based on a balanced approach that maintains fiscal discipline, eliminates the national debt, extends the solvency of Social Security and Medicare, provides for an appropriately sized tax cut, establishes a new voluntary Medicare prescription drug benefit in the context of broader reforms, expands health care coverage to more families, and funds critical investments for our future. An essential element of this approach is ensuring adequate funding for discretionary programs. To this end, the President has proposed discretionary spending limits at levels that we believe are necessary to serve the American people.

Unfortunately, the FY 2001 congressional budget resolution provides inadequate resources for discretionary investments. We need realistic levels of funding for critical government functions that the

American people expect their government to perform well, including education, national security, law enforcement, environmental protection, natural resource conservation, preservation of our global leadership, air safety, food safety, economic assistance for the less fortunate, research and technology, and the administration of Social Security and Medicare. Based on the inadequate budget resolution, this bill fails to address critical needs of the American people.

The Administration appreciates the efforts by the Subcommittee to accommodate a part of the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocation, such as increased funding over the FY 2000 enacted levels for national park and land management operations. However, the allocation is simply insufficient to make the necessary investments in programs funded by this bill. As a result, the bill severely underfunds the President's Lands Legacy Initiative, the Clean Water Action Plan, clean energy, the Native American Initiative, and other critical programs discussed below. The bill also includes several legislative riders that are highly objectionable to the Administration, such as provisions concerning the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project and the prohibition of funding for the management plans of national monuments designated by the President. The Subcommittee's failure to fund key programs sufficiently and its inclusion of damaging riders would lead the President's senior advisors to recommend a veto if the bill were presented to the President in its current form.

Below is a discussion of our specific concerns with the Subcommittee mark-up. We look forward to working with the Committee to resolve these concerns as the bill moves forward.

#### OBJECTIONABLE LEGISLATIVE RIDERS

The Administration strongly opposes the environmental and other authorization provisions in the Subcommittee bill, which are inappropriate for inclusion in an appropriations act. Such riders rarely receive the level of congressional and public review required of authorization language, and they often override existing environmental and natural resource protections.

The Administration believes that the following are among the most objectionable provisions. (The list is preliminary, pending a full review of the report and bill text):

*National Monument Designation (Sec. 335).* This rider would undermine longstanding Presidential authority by denying funds for any national monuments designated after 1999. It represents a back-door attempt to nullify five recent designations, which the American public has strongly endorsed, and to prevent the President from moving decisively in the future to protect and preserve other sites for future generations.

*Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) (Sec. 334).* This provision would unnecessarily block ICBEMP completion, after seven years of work and approximately \$50 million invested in analyses and public hearings. The rider would halt the improvement in Federal land management and agency environmental management in the Columbia River Basin to protect forestland, wildlife, and fish habitat.

*American Heritage Rivers (Sec. 327).* The provision would diminish opportunities for inter-agency coordination and cooperation, thereby preventing the participating Federal agencies funded in this bill from offering the most effective assistance to river communities throughout the country.

*Kyoto Protocol (Sec. 330).* This section purports to prohibit Federal agencies funded in this bill from implementing the Kyoto Protocol. It is unnecessary, as the Administration has no intent to implement the Protocol prior to congressional ratification. To the extent this provision could be read to prevent these agencies from assisting the President in carrying out his Constitutional authority to conduct international negotiations, it would be disruptive to those efforts and may well be unconstitutional.

*Prohibit Establishment of Two National Wildlife Refuges (Secs. 119 and 122).* By preventing the use of funds to establish new National Wildlife Refuges on the Kankakee River in Illinois and Indiana, and in the Yolo Bypass of the San Francisco Bay in California, this provision would infringe on the Interior Department's ability under current law to protect and preserve migratory birds and endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service is coordinating on both of these proposals with the Army Corps of Engineers and many State and local groups.

*Tribal Contract Moratorium (Sec. 331).* The House would again place a one-year moratorium on the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service from entering into new or expanded self-determination contracts, grants, or compacts with Tribes. This provision would interfere with the long-standing objective of tribal self-determination and self-governance and would be contrary to the government-to-government policy the Federal Government has with Tribes. A moratorium provision was introduced in the Senate in FY 2000, but later dropped during final negotiations.

*Grazing Permits (Sec. 116).* This rider would automatically extend for up to 10 years any permit to graze livestock on public lands that expires FY 2001, unless the Interior Secretary has completed all processing requirements. There is no demonstrated need for this provision, because the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will complete in FY 2001 the processing of all permits scheduled to expire in that fiscal year. This provision would give an incentive for grazing operations with a poor environmental record to delay processing National Environmental Policy Act compliance in hopes of winning an automatic renewal.

The Administration urges the Committee to report a clean bill that does not attempt to roll back environmental protections or tribal policies, benefit special interests, or circumvent authorization or administrative procedures by attaching riders to appropriations bills.

LANDS LEGACY INITIATIVE/LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND  
(LWCF)

The Administration strongly opposes the Subcommittee decisions not to fund major portions of the President's Lands Legacy Initiative. Such reductions are unacceptable. Congress has placed these important conservation programs in jeopardy by rejecting Administration's request for a dedicated funding stream. The Subcommittee has followed with a insufficient overall funding level for the initiative that represents a 75-percent cut to the Administration's request and a 56-percent reduction from the FY 2000 enacted level. These reductions would undermine Federal land conservation efforts to protect national treasures, such as the Everglades, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, California Desert, Lake Tahoe Basin, Giant Sequoia groves, Colorado Sand Dunes, and various Civil War Battlefields. State and community conservation efforts would also suffer due to inadequate Federal support for State and local programs to acquire and protect lands, enhance forests and wildlife habitat, promote urban forests and outdoor recreation, and address sprawl. These reductions would foreclose opportunities to protect those priority locations, such as the Great Northern Forest, that are vulnerable to development pressures. It would be short-sighted not to provide adequate support for the important Lands Legacy Initiative, given the bipartisan recognition of the need for the Federal Government, the States, and the private sector to protect open spaces and preserve America's great places.

## NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

The Administration appreciates the Subcommittee's continued support for Indian trust funds management improvements but is concerned over the Subcommittee's limited allocations for critical Native American programs. Although the Subcommittee provides a modest \$18 million increase over the FY 2000 enacted level for the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), this level is simply inadequate to fund the current level of services, much less the Administration's Government-wide Native American Programs Initiative. Just as serious is the Subcommittee's decision to reduce funding for BIA construction \$13 million below the FY 2000 enacted level. Furthermore, funds provided would not allow BIA to monitor and improve school accountability and performance through implementation of the school statistics program. The Subcommittee's funding reduction would seriously undercut BIA's ongoing efforts to maintain safe schools, provide enhanced educational opportunities for nearly 50,000 Indian children, strengthen tribal college operations, improve public safety throughout Indian Country, and assist in improving quality of life on reservations through the housing improvement and road maintenance programs. The Administration urges the Committee to support the Native American Programs Initiative.

## LAND MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The Administration commends the Subcommittee for taking steps to address some operational and maintenance needs of land management agencies in the Department of the Interior and the



Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The funding levels provided, however, still fail to address adequately many priority maintenance and operational needs identified in the President's budget, including the Forest Service recreation and tourism initiative, the National Park Service's Natural Resource Challenge, Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement, and BLM management of the Headwaters Forest and other special areas.

In addition, by failing to include the requested funds for forest planning, the bill would effectively block implementation of new planning regulations to improve forest management significantly. Species inventory and monitoring funding, the subject of a Senate rider in FY 2000, would be reduced by 27 percent from the President's budget, which would limit the Forest Service from adequately supporting activities across the national forests. Furthermore, funding for survey and management, a requirement for most projects in the Pacific Northwest, has not been incorporated in the bill.

#### CLEAN WATER ACTION PLAN

The Administration is concerned with reductions to other key programs, including Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). Such reductions would halt the substantial progress made to date in improving water quality and watershed health. Efforts to improve or restore over 11,000 miles of stream corridor by FY 2005, accelerate range allotment planning, and clean up miles of polluted streams caused by past coal mining practices under the Administration's Appalachian Clean Stream Initiative would be in jeopardy. Further, the reductions in science assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies would hinder efforts to assess water quality and meet responsibilities for water quality protection. Similarly, the decrease in Forest Service CWAP funding would dramatically affect road maintenance and decommissioning, rangeland vegetation management, fish habitat and wildlife inventory and monitoring activities, watershed improvements, and the Stewardship Incentive Program.

#### MILLENNIUM INITIATIVE TO SAVE AMERICA'S TREASURES

The Administration objects to the Subcommittee decision not to fund the \$30 million Presidential initiative to commemorate the Millennium by preserving the Nation's historic sites and cultural artifacts that are America's treasures. We urge the Committee to restore funding for this highly successful program.

#### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Administration is very concerned that the Subcommittee has significantly underfunded health care services to Native Americans and Alaska Natives. Native Americans continue to experience health disparities—mortality rates for alcoholism, tuberculosis, diabetes, and accidents are all more than three times higher for Indian people than they are for all Americans. The Indian Health Service (IHS) finances access to health care for 1.5 million Native Americans. The Subcommittee has included only \$30 million of the

\$230 million increase requested to improve access to health care for Native Americans. The President's FY 2001 Budget proposes to support an additional 1,460 hospital days and 57,200 additional visits to doctors and dentists purchased from the private sector through Contract Health Services. The budget also seeks increased support for tribally-operated facilities and services for diabetes, cancer, heart diseases, emergency medical services, and dental and mental health. The Subcommittee allocation would force IHS to absorb anticipated cost increases in FY 2001 and cause a further reduction in health services.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The Administration strongly objects to the Subcommittee-proposed funding levels for the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Institute for Museum and Library Services (IMLS). The Subcommittee freezes these important cultural programs at their FY 2000 enacted level. This level would prevent NEA from moving forward with its Challenge America program to support, directly or in partnership with States, arts education and access to the arts in thousands of underserved communities throughout the country. NEH would not be able to expand its summer seminar series to provide professional development opportunities to our Nation's teachers, nor broaden the reach of its Rediscover America initiative to bring the humanities to more communities nationwide. IMLS would be precluded from moving forward on digitization efforts, and from expanding after-school programs in museums and on-line access to museums. We urge the Committee to provide the Administration's request for these important cultural, educational, and artistic programs for communities across America. The Administration supports an amendment expected to be offered to increase funding for NEA and NEH.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

The Administration opposes reductions totaling \$120 million made by the Subcommittee to the President's high priority energy conservation programs—cuts that would seriously damage R&D programs designed to improve the Nation's energy efficiency, reduce dependence on oil, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These reductions would prevent the continuation of some contracts in the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles and would eliminate new R&D awards for industrial energy efficiency and for more efficient trucks and SUVs. The Administration also urges the Committee to fully fund the Administration's \$154 million request for home weatherization assistance to help reduce energy bills for low-income households.

In the past several years, the Subcommittee has repeatedly attempted to mask dramatic cuts below the Administration's budget for energy conservation by moving programs between the Fossil Energy R&D and Energy Conservation accounts. This year, the Committee is proposing to merge those two accounts completely. Such a merger would make budgeting and financial management more difficult and appears primarily intended to mask once again

severe cuts to the Energy Conservation request. The Administration opposes the merger of these accounts.

SMITHSONIAN AND OTHER CULTURAL AGENCIES

The Subcommittee's \$423 million overall funding level for the Smithsonian, which is \$40 million less than the Administration's request and \$15 million below the FY 2000 enacted level, would prevent the Institution from addressing critical repair and restoration needs. The National Gallery of Art and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum have similar maintenance needs and should be funded at the President's requested levels. The Administration seeks to preserve and protect our Nation's treasures, as well as to provide safe and continued access to the public, and will work with the Committee to fund these important programs.

The Administration is concerned that the Subcommittee provides no funding for continued operation of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and cuts nearly in half the \$15 million requests for the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation. We urge the Committee to fund the new \$1 million District of Columbia Arts and Education Grants program within the Commission of Fine Arts, which is a community-based arts education program that will provide training and exposure in the arts to under-served young people and reinforce the importance of the arts as basic to education.

We look forward to working with the Committee to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

JACOB J. LEW,  
Director.

DAVID OBEY.  
NORMAN DICKS.

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